VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0768303

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : CHAITANYA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH.

तारीख
Date

26/8/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

03

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

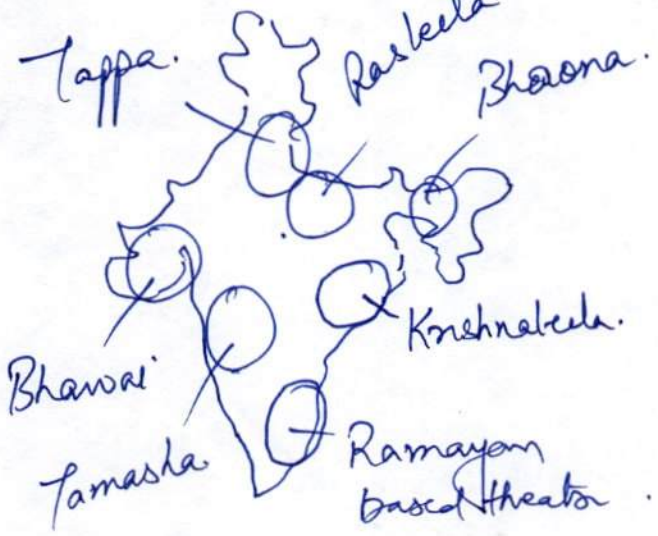
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Indian theatre is a testament to the ingenuity and creativity of the Indian civilization"

– William Jones.

Traditional theatres of India



A. Reflecting ideals and emotions

1. Bhavai of Gujrat includes portrays of devotion towards

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mata Devi, regional goddess of the area.

2. Simulai ~~is also~~ devotional emotions and value are reflected in UP's Rasleela and Odisha's : Krishnaleela's.

3. Southern (Tamil Nadu) : Ramayan based acts also highlights emotions of the south towards the epic, citing values of love and compassion for all.

B. Reflect Individual role in community

1. Tamasha of Maharashtra is designed on Individual's irrational behaviours in real - practical situations.

2. Bhaona of Assam is also ~~performed by Individual~~ highlights, issues faced by individual and how society helps one another.

Thus, Indian theatre is a crucial reflection of the Indian civilisation.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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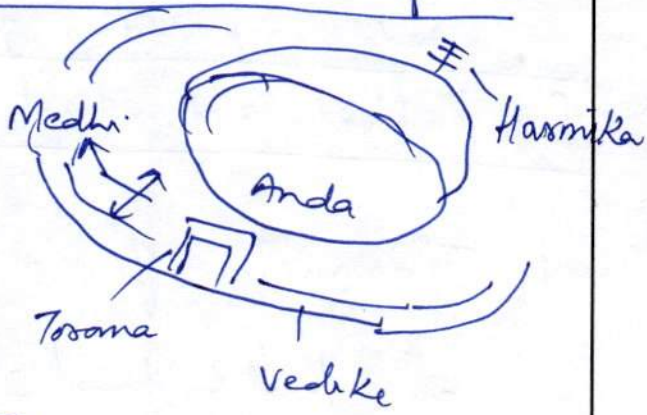
Sanchi Stupa is a buddhist ~~architecture~~ architecture built in the Mauryan age by Emperor Ashoka (area 300 BC).

Historical and Architectural Importance

1. Architectural marvel due to the intricacies/details present eg Jataka Stories on Torana and Vedikas.



2. Detailed work on sculptures ~~mo~~ causing ~~bea~~ emergence of magnificent art eg Shalbhanjika and Amsabhanjika.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Importance place of worship for Buddhist followers, houses relics of Lord Buddha.

4. Inspired various future arts in Buddhist as well as jaining ~~hindu~~ brahmanical architecture.

How it inspired future architecture in India?

1. Amravati and Bashnt Stupa are also inspired by Sanchi, as they are made on similar architectural principles.

2. Indian parliament circular structure also ~~highlight~~ resembles pradkshana path of Sanchi Stupa.

3. The materials involved in making Stupa also influenced various architecture in Delhi Sultanate etc.

Thus, Sanchi Stupa is rightly designated as a UNESCO world Heritage site

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhagat Singh is often related with violent revolutionary freedom struggle due to the Lahore conspiracy and Sander's murder case. But in his book "Why am I an Atheist", ~~highlight~~ one can clearly see how he aimed to revolutionize the revolutionary way to freedom struggle.

[Its ideas].

1. Revolution as a means to not terrorize but to show that we are not weak.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2- He claimed that emotional and mental strength are more powerful than physical and material strength.

3. He established his goal to ~~formulate~~ establish India into a federal republic like USA, which would help preserve the cultural diversity of India.

4. This form of revolutionary struggle also changed with maturity. This is highlighted from the harmless bombs in Central Legislative assembly while surrendering for the same.

This shows Bhagat Singh revolution was more moral and nationalist in nature, rather than terror based. He is rightfully the ideal of youth masses even today.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji restoration occurred in Japan in middle of the 19th century. It had helped Japan in achieving Industrial Revolution at the time.

Factors leading to Meiji Restoration

1. Competition from other industrialized nations.

2. Humiliation at the hands of US generals.

3. Meiji cultural power still existed in the society of Japan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Reforms in Education and Industry improved chances of Meiji restoration.

Significance for Japan

- ↑ Industrial and economic process
- Led to ~~wars~~ conflicts with China, ~~and~~ South Korea
- ↑ Status in International arena
- Increased self confidences of Japanese citizens.
- Started focus on imperialism

Thus, Meiji restoration can be attributed as a crucial ~~at~~ event in Japanese History

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Benedict Anderson in his book "Imagined communities" calls nations are imagined communities.

Basis of India as a nation

1. Geographical: Contiguous geography of the Indian subcontinent.

2. Economical: Economic dependence of various regions Eg Manufactured goods of Gujarat being consumed in U.P and Agricultural produce of Punjab used in Gujarat.

3. Cultural: Cultural commonalities Eg Sanskrit language in ancient

times.

4. Psychological: Oneness of Indian citizens
eg Chandrayaan 3, World cup in sports etc.

Oxford Idealists have raised questions on Indian concept of nationhood. They highlight following challenges.

No linguistic identity shared by nation which is indigenous.
eg Language issue

↑ Regionalization taking formation of secessionism
eg Khalistan, Nagalim

Lack of cooperative federalism, marks India as Quasi/Pseudo federal
eg Issue of CAA etc.

Balkanization of India with respect to Internal security rising from unnatural frontiers due to colonial rule
eg J&K, NE issue.

India ~~has~~ as a nation has proved its worth time and again and stands strong as a successful democracy especially in Amrit Kaal period

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

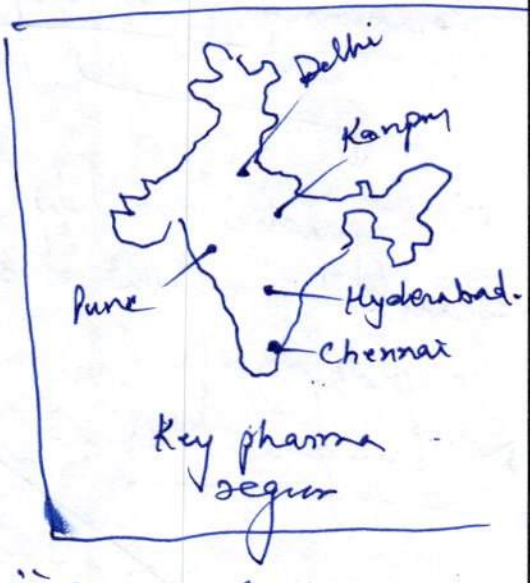
State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pharmaceuticals contribute as the 3rd largest exports from India. Recent COVID crisis has also led a boost in the sector

Key factors behind growth.

1. ↑ Public health demand domestically



2. Government support to "Generic" medicines
   ⇒ Recent NMC guidelines.

3. Availability of skilled manpower.

4. Government push for compulsory licensing and Voluntary licensing.

5. Exports to WHO facilities and African, Central Asian nations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(Significance with regard to:)

A. Indian Economy

1. 3rd largest export sector.
2. API's and KSM's : huge import from China.
3. WTO issues due to IPR laws in the industry.
4. Boost various ancillary industries eg Mask, PPE Kit etc

B. Public Health

1. 80% of medicines as generic medicines which are cheaper affordable.
2. Lack of API and KSM makes India's public health dependent on China
3. Cheap and affordable medicines leads to medical tourism in India.

Pharmaceutical is a key sector in India's growth, API and KSM availability in India must be ensured at the earliest to make the sector truly 'Atma Nirbhar'.

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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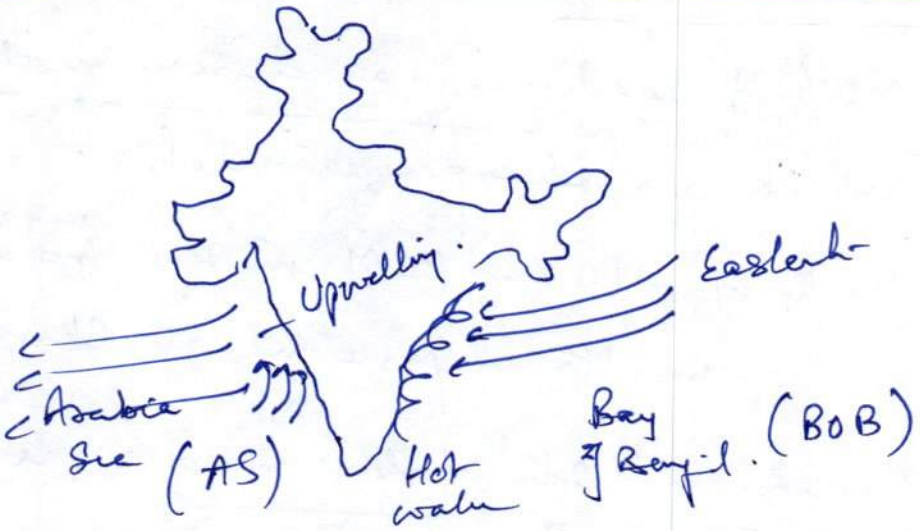
India has a huge coastline of 7500 kms and faces threat of cyclone on both fronts. As per ~~IMD~~ NIDM, 5500 km out of total coastline is prone to cyclone out of which 2200 km is densely populated



Reason why BOB face more cyclones

1. Trade winds (Easterlies) collects hot water on the eastern coastline, which is required for formation

of Tropical cyclones (Latent heat of vaporization)

2. Easterlies lead to upwelling of cold water in the west coast.

3. Mostly cyclones in Arabian sea makes land fall in West Asia and Pakistan.

4. Bay of Bengal offers better conditions for cyclone formation
   - → less vertical wind shear
   - → >27°C
   - → >60% humidity.
   - → low pressure zone.

(Q) Reason for ↓ in SW monsoon

1. Low pressure subsides as southern shift of ITCZ takes place.

2. High pressure condition in northern part leads to SW-winds causing monsoon. It ~~disturbs~~ "Vortex" leads to more vertical wind shear in BoB.

Cyclones frequencies have increased due to Climate Change, proper mitigation measures must be taken to minimize loss of life & property. Eg. Amphan caused 13B$ losses.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes are a critical geo-physical and geo-morphological prescence that. It is crucial for existence of human life on Earth.

Destructive nature of volcano.

1. Depending upon its characteristic and chemical composition. Acidic ~~not~~ lava volcanoes erupt destructively causing loss of human lives

Eg Mt Vesuvius in Italy in 1800's.
Mt Sabang in Indonesia in 1700's.

2. Loss of Biodiversity and property.

3. Positive feedback for global warming in climate change.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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[Critical for existence of human life].

1. Source of important minerals
   eg Deccan trap in Indian peninsula.
   eg Tibetan plateau.

2. Leads to mineralisation of soil in forest areas eg Kenya Volcanoes.

3. Formation of crucial islands, inhabiting life eg Tonga Volcano, Indonesia Islands.

4. Important role in initial formation of atmosphere and ~~ke~~ maintaining suitable temperature on the planet
   eg Source of Carbon and SO_2 emission.

Thus Volcanoes being a natural phenomenon are critical for human life on Earth.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regionalism refers to the identity consciousness of an individual/community based on their regions.

Levels of Regionalism

- Liberal Regionalism (for saving local issues). Eg. Manipur, Ladakh movements
- Separatistic regionalism (demand for seperate State). Eg. Bodo, Vidarbha.
- Secessionist regionalism (demand for seperate country). Eg. Nagalim, Khalistan.

Relative deprivation for regionalism

* Regionalism may originate from the following cycle.

Lack of Resources → division of resources based on Identity → ↑ concretization of identity stratification → formation of Identity Consciousness due to relative deprivation → 4 based on region → Causes regionalism in Society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Certain examples.

1. Khasi Vs Ramdasia Sikhs ~~becau~~ in ~~ma~~ Meghalaya because Khasi tribes fear Cultural deprivation.

2. Son of soil movement in Maharashtra against migrants due to deprivation in employment opportunities.

3. ↑ son of soil movement in southern regions due to similar reason.

Although regionalism of liberal strengthens deliberative democracy and nationalism but it must be ensured that it doesn't ~~take~~ harm national sovereignty and integrity.

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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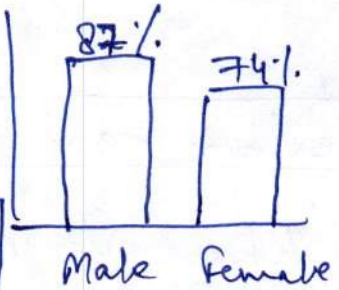
As per SDG-4 of UNSDG, India must aim to achieve "Education for all" by 2030. Currently the literacy rate in India stands at:



Issues in Education for all

- Bullying
- School Violence
- Poor Quality Education
- Poor penetration in rural areas
- etc.

School Violence and Bullying as hindrances

1. Rising cases of cyber bullying.
   - Boys locker room chat
2. School violence by teachers
   - Patna school teacher ~~killed a student~~ beat student to death.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Wide concept of school violence.

- Lack of sanitation facilities
  - Eg ASER report: 60% of girls drop out due to this reason.
- Lack of quality-trained professional teachers
  - Eg ~25% of teacher post vacant in India.
- COVID crisis led to closure of many schools.

Solutions to be taken to combat such violence

1. Value based education in school, increase awareness on compassion.
   - Eg Compassionate - Happiness curriculum in Delhi.
2. ↑ Awareness on cyber crimes.
3. Train teachers periodically and update schools/facilities with technologies.
   - Eg Smart board, WASH facilities etc.

following above mentioned steps, India can be on the path to become a Vishwaguru, ~~Starting at the~~ leading by example.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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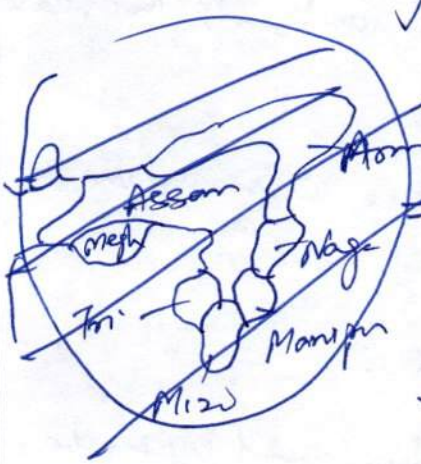
Ahom Kingdom has its ~~traced~~ traces in the pre-medieval India and ~~was~~ got sustained till Colonial rule in India. It is the longest serving empire in North East in the history of India.



Ahom Kingdom had its influence in the North-East, along with South-East Tibet and certain regions of Myanmar

Contribution of Ahoms

1. Temple architecture in North East was led by Ahoms. Rekha Deulas Temple style

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Formation of plenty Bundolhist ~~monastr~~ monastries.

3. Was a great patron of the regional tradecraft and handicrafts
Eg Bamboo toys of Assam.

4. Saved cultural hegemony of region against Mughal incursion.
Eg Bosa Lachlapom general defeated ~~Akbar~~ Aurangzeb's army various times.

5. ~~Formation~~ Modification of tribal culture ~~and~~ in the region was also led by Ahom kingdom.

6. Even protected against invasions from empires of Myanmar erstwhile Burma.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. Led Rebellions against colonial agricultural and tribal policies
⇒ Against land encroachments, resident based interference in empire decisions.

Legacy in contemporary times

1. Temple Architecture + Monasteries still persists.
2. Cultural hegemony of Ahoms still celebrated in local festivals
3. Bosha Lachlapam award given to best NDA cadet.

Thus, Ahom empire left a significant and crucial mark in the pages of Indian history.

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Capitalist class was one of the pioneers in establishing the modern political movement against British, but later seemed to take an ambivalent position in the freedom struggle.

Phases of Capitalist involvement in National movement.

Phase - I: Moderate Phase / Post Ilbert Controversy (1882)

1. Capitalist formed political organisations and provided support to middle class intellectuals, culminating in formation of Indian National Congress in 1885.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Capitalists remain involved because INC agitations of pleas and petitions were in support of.

a) ~~Tariff~~ Tariff protection for local industries.

b) ↓ Tariff for Indian exports.

3. Although the support was weak because Indian capitalist class was just budding in initial cotton and jute mills in 1850's and 1860's only.

4. [Phase - II]: Extremist phase.

Indian capitalist became matured with steel and iron industries making place in early 1900's.

5. Supported extremist ideology as even cultural nationalism followed by them had hints of indigenous industries e.g. Bengal Shipping company, etc.

6. War Phase - II : during world wars and Inter-War period.

↓ in capitalist involvement as they were earning huge profits in world wars.

7. Also ↑ of communism and ↑ socialist tendencies in INC made them wary of "worker / trade union strikes"

8. Participation remained slump during the non-cooperation movement as well as the civil disobedience movement. Few exceptions were there eg Tata group.

9. Post 1940's i.e after Quit India Movement, Nationalism overtook the objective interests in the minds of capitalists and they full-fledgedly ~~and~~ supported the Indian National Movement culminating into Indian Independence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~Indian~~ Press in India was introduced by Dutch in the late 17th Century. Early 18th Century witnessed ideas of initial newspaper, journal and weeklies ~~e.g.~~ Bengal Gazette etc.

(A) Evolution of Press in India

1835 – Metcafe press liberalization
- ↑ vernacular press
- ↓ restrictions.

1860's & 70's – Dufferin policies
- ↑ restriction on press due to rising political organizations working against British rule.

1880's — Ripon policies

- Lt restriction and worked heavily freedom of press in India.

1900's — Curzon policies

- Licensing regulation and liberal use of sedition, especially against the extremist section.

1915 — Defence of India rules, furthered the repression on press

1920's — Tej Bahadur Committee

- recommended for free press, and decreasing restriction.

1940's — Last crackdown on press before India became independent

1970's — Crackdown on press once again during emergency, post India Independence.

=> Saved by "Kesavanenda Bharti Case" and "Benett Coleman Case".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Despite repressive policies mentioned, had an instrumental impact in freedom Struggle -

1. Subjective consciousness against British rule in moderate phase
   Eg Drain of wealth popularised by journals
2. Socio-religious reforms to build ~~India~~ counter hegemony against western ideals
3. In Extremist phase: Ideals of Bharat Mata and cultural nationalism via press
4. Revolutionary writing spread via press
   Eg Kesari, Abhinav Bharat, Bharat Mata
5. Foreign support gathered via press
   Eg Mohubani-Ayumani Wala journal
6. Ensured communication of ideas and plans across the nation.
7. Played Huge role in public participation against INA Trials.

Press as a right is crucial for a democracy and must be respected as it is gained after countless supreme sacrifices ~~and~~ of freedom fighters.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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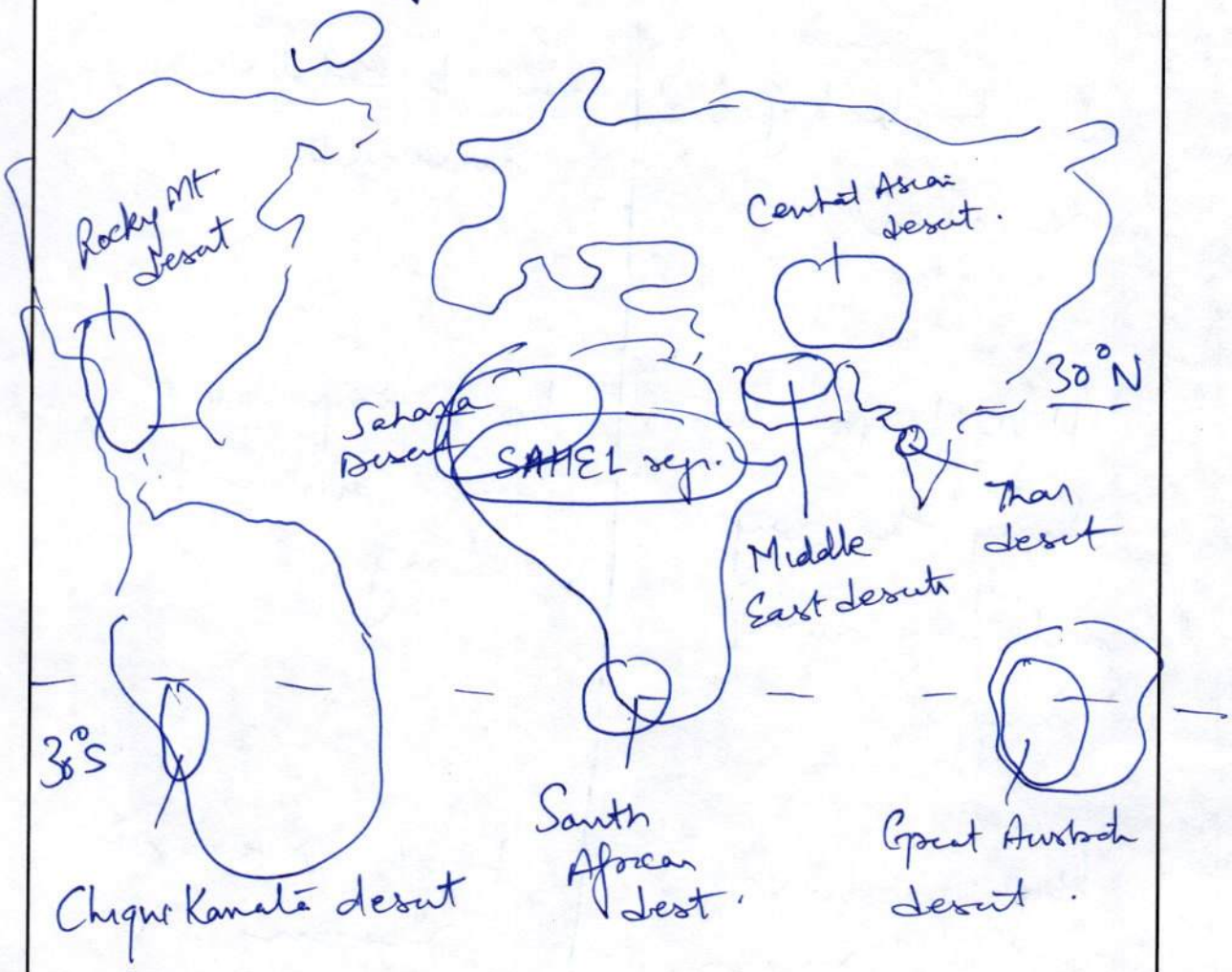
Deserts are a important and vide part of ecosystem and they are found in almost all latitudes but majorly near the 30°N and 30°S on the western margins of the continent.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Factors behind formation and types

Types

Hot desert	Cold desert
Western part of continent	western part of continent
due to lack of rainfall.	due to cold ocean currents
high temperature during the day and Low during night	Low temperature even during the day.
high pressure region	high pressure region.

eg West Asian desert, Thar desert.

eg Chinese desert,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Major landforms

- Dreikanter (Hard Stones)
- ~~Bakka~~ Barchans
  - parallel
  - Self
  - longitudinal
- Mushroom rocks
- Loesses. (fertile sediments)
- Pedplains
  - Mesas
  - Buttess.
- Bolson
- Playas (Lakes Salvie)

Differential erosion and deposition are the major causes of such landforms.

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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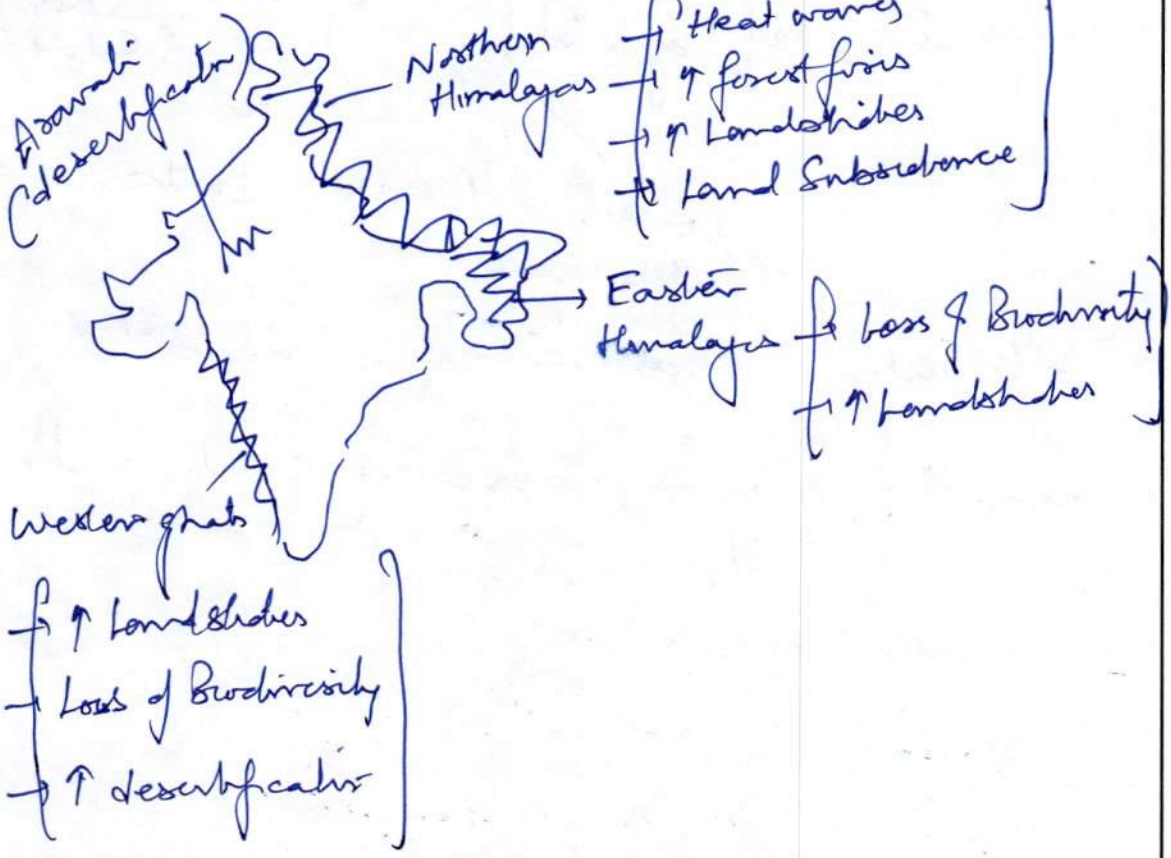
Mountain ecosystem across the world is facing issues like forest fires, desertification etc, highlighting the vulnerability to climate change and human activities.

Vulnerability of Mountains in India



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Effect due to Climate Change

1. ↑ forest fires due to heat waves
   - eg: forest fire in Leeward side of Rocky mountains in California.
   - eg: Nyangiri hills forest fire in Odisha
   - eg: ↑ forest fires in Uttarakhand

2. ↑ rainfall and instances of cloud bursts
   - eg: flooding in Kedarnath (2013)
   - eg: Recent floodings in Shimla and Nainital.

Effects due to human interventions.

1. Poor soil management.
   - eg: Desertification in Algerian mountain ranges of Sahel region
   - eg: Aravalli desertification.

2. Construction of Heavy buildings etc
   - eg: Land Subsidence in Jyoshimath
   - eg: ↑ Landslides across mountains

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Tourism in regions

Eg. Vosges range of France showing tendencies of overtourism

Eg. Shimla recent landslides due to overtourism.

Initiatives taken for sustainable management

- Green wall program in Aravallis
- Updation of Building codes in the areas
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.
- Limited tourism Eg. Italy not giving more visas.

- Himalayan Biodiversity Network by India, Nepal and Bhutan
- Green India Mission and Mission for sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem.
- ↑ use of traditional practices in conservation Eg. Banayuma practice to prevent landslide (Indonesia)

Government must follow recommendation of Kasturirangan and MC Mishra committee in order to ensure healthy mountain ecosystem.

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand resources are important minerals in India, majorly under State control. Wide sand mafias operate in India as an organised crime, leading to unsustainable management of the resource.

Reasons

- Difficult to track sand
- Sand Mafias operate as organised crime
- Poor Monitoring
- Nexus between corrupt officials and criminals
- Lack of social audits
- Poor awareness in general public.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact of unsustainable sand resource management

1. Economic

a) boosting circle economic resources

b) ↓ in tax collection from mining.

c) Tax evasion – ~~org~~ money laundering

2. Environment

a) Over-mining / Exploitation of resources

b) ↓ Biodiversity

c) Habitat loss.

d) In coastal areas, affect the coral ~~seas~~ reefs ~~was~~ due to ~~unloading~~ unloading in the seas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Human

a) Bonded labour by tribals in such mining

b) ↑ Left Wing Extremism in certain regions ~~eg~~ Jharkhand.

Remedies.

a) Coastal Regulation Zones notification ~~banning~~ banning sand mining in certain regions.

b) ↑ Monitoring ~~of~~ the resources by local informers.

c) Training of IPS, IAS officers vs sand mining mafias.

~~eg~~ Durga Nagpal Shakti IPS, exposed Sand Mafia.

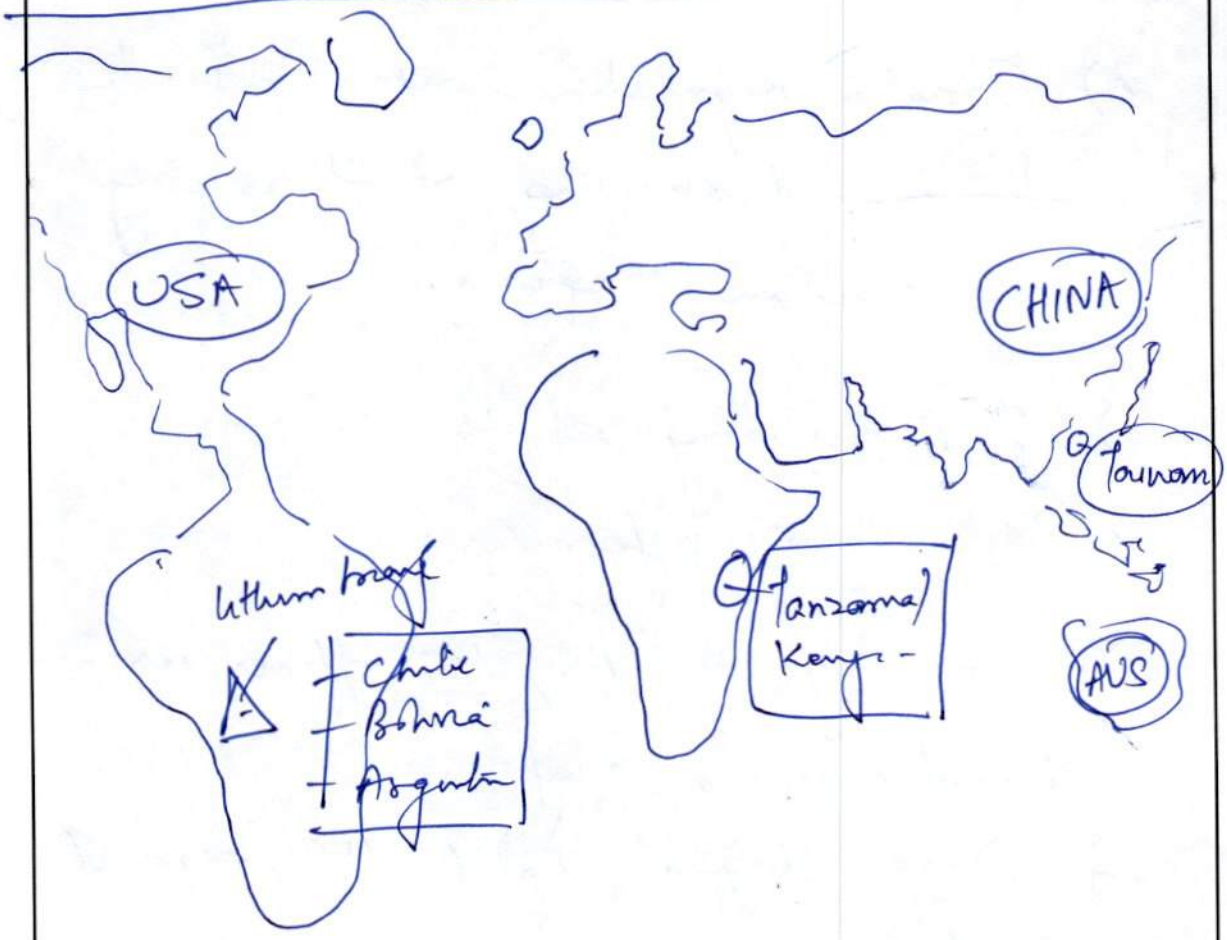
In India, sand is a crucial part of heritage and as a resource must be respected.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium is a light metal with atomic number: 3 and has wide variety usage in critical and emerging industries eg EV, Semiconductors etc.

[Major Li producing nations]



Major Lithium producing countries

Geo-political aspects:-

1. Important mineral for frontier technologies which can change balance of power calculus in world order (J&K Sullivan : US-SOS)

2. Increased dependence on China can shift bargaining power towards China in China-US politics.

3. Recent Li discoveries in J&K, Reasi distt has put India in the race as well.

4. Supply chain resilience for lithium is required, partnership with Australia and countries of lithium triangle will boost India's economic prowess
Eg Khanij Bidesh Ltd contract, exploration of Li triangle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental Implication:

1. ↑ Mining causing air pollution.
   Eg. Li production increasing pollution in certain Chinese provinces
2. Flammable in nature, can cause explosion in mines.
3. Battery disposal method, still not agreed upon, might cause ↑ e-waste.
4. Long term effects on Biodiversity, leading to bio-accumulation in various species.

Thus, lithium industry despite being important is a new entrant and its expansion must be carefully studied and researched upon further.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital revolution along with globalisation has resulted ~~to~~ in the world being a cob-web (Joseph Nye). This has resulted into formation of a global identity among various sections of society.

Impact of globalisation on Youth Identity

1. Economic Impact

a) ↑ Startups and ↑ cross border investment

Eg. Boat headphones selling in African nations.

b) ↑ opportunities for youth due to work from home and hybrid work culture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

2. Social Impact

a) Social revolutions affecting youth identity and values

Eg: Me too Social campaign, Black lives matter social campaign saw huge participation from youth across the world.

b) Also causing socio-cultural identity crisis

Eg: ↑ Islamic fundamentalism : huge participation from youth

Eg: ↑ Islamophobia : Sweden, Denmark Quran burning by youth.

3. Political Impact

a). Strengthened civil society and NGOs collaborations, attracting youth

in outreach programmes

Eg ↑ youth participation in farm bill protest.

Eg ↑ participation in panchayat election as well: ECI report.

4. Environmental Consciousness

a) ↑ youth's environmental consciousness

Eg French youth stood up ~~against~~ for Aarey forest protection in Mumbai.

Eg Australian / Amazon Bush fires have led to increase in youth participation in environment based NGO's.

Thus, globalisation has offered various opportunities to youth and has made deep impact on their core value and identities. ~~It not~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per NFHS-5, Total fertility rate in India is 2.0 that is below replacement level of 2.1. This has highlighted the rising old age issue that India might face post 2050.

Currently 8.1% of Indian population is considered old, it will increase to 18% by 2050. (UN ~~FPA~~ DPF report).

Issues faced by old age

1. Mental health issues.
   - 43% old face depression : Age well foundation
2. Poor economic autonomy and independence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Lack of physical abilities in later stages of old age.

4. Poor social security ~~Reg~~ Low amount of ~~pental in Atal~~ cur pensions.

~~5. Poor~~ Initiatives taken by government

1. PM Vay Vandana Yojana: to improve financial security.

2. SAGE initiative: to boost silver economy of India.

3. ↑ pensions in National Social Assistance scheme and Atal Yojana.

What more can be done?

1. ↑ focus on longevity dividend by focusing on preventive health care, especially for non-communicable diseases.

2. Multigenerational Homes: day care with oldage home to combat mental stress (German model)

3. ↑ retirement age and ensure safe employment opportunities.

4. ↑ sensitisations of stakeholders in geriatric care economy.
Eg. Nurses, Servicemen etc.

Thus focusing on old age demography will ensure India's economic and social health remains bolstering in years to come. It will also ensure that demographic dividend remains sustainable.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Census 2011: 30% of Indian population lived in urban area which will increase to 33.5% by 2030. With this, Census also highlighted that 17% of population lives in slums which forms the biggest portion of Urban poor.

Issues with Urban poor

- Lack of public Services in Slums → Lack of Health and education opportunities
- No proper Social security Schemes which target them
- Majority Migrants, hence ~~are also~~ urban poors are always in flux. → goes through "Marginal Man Syndrome" due to poverty. ~~Sudden change~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Thus for India to follow sustainable urbanisation and reap benefits of demographic dividend, urban poor based policy must take a centre stage.

policy measures required.

1. ↑ social security benefits while ensuring sustainable rehabilitation of slum areas. eg MNREGA type scheme for Urban areas.

2. ↑ political representation and participation of urban poors by forming mohalla Sabhas eg Sabhas in Dharavi Slums.

3. Ensure ~~proper~~ good employment opportunities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

by upskilling and re-skilling so that they can get better remunerations.
eg PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

4. ↑ Vocational training and centre for skills eg ITI's etc.

5. Ensure social security code implementation as early as possible.

Few Applaudable policy decisions
- → One Nation, One Ration
- → Street Vendors Act 2014.
- → PM SVANIDHI Scheme to boost self-employment opportunities.
- → MUDRA loans.
- → Micro financing by SHG's etc.
- → PM ~~Awas~~ Awas Yojana (Urban)
- → National Urban Livelihood Mission.

Urban poor forms ~ 30% of poor in India (WB report), above steps will boost India to achieve SDG-1 (END POVERTY).

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0768303

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : CHAITANYA GIRI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27-8-23.

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre (Joga Singh School) 03

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature Geeta Saxena

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Food security is narrow sense is considered as per availability of food grains for the population. (Calorie based approach) but in wider sense it has following dimensions.

Dimensions

- Nutritional Security
- Accessibility / Inequality in accessibility of grains
- Lack of Availability of grains. (narrow sense)

India's Status in these dimensions

1. Lack of Availability

a) India faced this insecurity post independence, (dependent on USA - PL 480 agreement for wheat)

b) Post green revolution, India is a grain surplus nation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Accessibility and Inequalities

a) Although India has huge buffer stocks but there are gaps in distribution strategy.

b) ~1.5% PDS fail to distribute grains due to failure in biometric authentication

c) ↑ corruption in PDS systems

d) Poor distribution networks for grain availability.

e) ↑ Inflation also leads to food insecurity

3. Nutritional Security

a) Poor performance: Protein energy malnutrition (PEM)

b) Hidden Hunger in India due to lack of micronutrients in diet

c) Government taking steps → POSHAN abhiyan, Rice fortification.

As per FAO, India is home to largest number of 'hungry' people despite being a

Meeting Hunger needs ... How India achieve SDG

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digital and technological revolution has boosted almost all sectors of economy and agriculture is one of them. As per UN World Food Programme; technological integration can ↑ agricultural productivity by 23%.

Utility of blockchain and ChatGPT in agriculture sector

Blockchain →
- Help in land titling database, ↓ land based litigations
- Better monitoring of farm productivity
- Database management of soil history.
- Decentralization of resource availability.
- Competitive spirit can be established among farmers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ChatGPT → Easier access to effective information
→ Better guidance on crop diversification.
→ Better guidance on soil fertility management, Natural farming inputs.
→ can guide farmers about the climate and precipitation pattern.

Other modern technologies → AI, Drones, Automated irrigation etc.
↳ ~~They can~~ These can also help farmers achieve sustainable and efficient agriculture.

Challenges to technology

- Digital penetration poor eg. Only 48% people own smartphones in India.
- Poor digital literacy
- Technologies not available in vernaculars
- Might not have impact due to small landholdings.

For agriculture to scale the technological revolution, reforms with respect to digital space accessibility are needed.

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per IMF report, 60% of world's foreign exchange reserves and 84% of world's trade occur in dollars.

This has led to "dollarization of global economy".

De-dollarization refers to ↓ in these numbers by diversification through other currencies.

⟹ Factors causing recent de-dollarization

1. ↑ of Chinese economy. Chinese trade becoming huge. Countries opting for Yuan trade ⟹ China - Saudi, China - Iran etc.

2. Federal taper tantrum post COVID has ↓ reliability of dollar.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Dollar inflation post COVID reached ~10%. This led to degradation of forex of various countries

4. Trade protectionism across the world has ↓ reliability on dollar.

Dollar losing dominance

Yes	No
1. BRICS currency working group established in latest summit	1. ~~USA~~ Dollar still controls huge chunk of trade (~84%).
2. INR also ↑ in global sphere eg Ruppee-Dirham, Ruppee-Rouble trade	2. USA has highest gold reserve to back its currency (~8000 tonnes)
3. ↑ Chinese-dominance	3. China's own forex is based on US Dollar.

Thus, de-dollarization is a right step towards a multipolar world, but dollar's hegemony is here to stay for atleast ~~another~~ another decade.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's food subsidy regime has been a major target at WTO dispute resolution Tribunal. Developed countries - claim India's regime goes against the agreement on agriculture.

Issues of developed nations

- MSP ~~PDS~~ is an amber box subsidy as ↑ food production, which India might import
- Australia and Brazil have similar issue against FRP given to Sugarcane.
- Imposition of customs on Export of various items also raises issue. Recent Export wheat ban
- India Giving export subsidies masqueraded as food subsidy.

India's rationale

1. India houses ~220 million people below poverty line [UNDP report]. Food subsidies are important to ensure food security.

2. Schemes like MSP and FRP are green box subsidies as their grains do not enter foreign market. [Developed nations questions India's monitoring in this regard]

3. Subsidies of food are also to combat hidden hunger and protein energy malnutrition. (Rice fortification)

Thus, India as a sovereign nation has followed own policy in interest of the people. It has led to "Peace Clause" with India w.r.t. WTO negotiation of "Agreement on Agriculture".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to report by Central Water Commission; If current exploitation of water resources continue, 90% of India's districts will become water stressed by 2050.

Issues in water availability and quality

1. 70% of India's surface water is polluted with BOD > (6–9) ppm: National Ground Water Authority report.

2. 15% of ~~India's~~ India's population does not have a functional water tap connection: (Nater Water Mission evaluation).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. 45% of India's river water stretches are densely polluted. (WB report).

4. Evidences of perfluoro alkyls (PFA's) in rain water. (UNEP report) has been recorded across the world.

Initiatives taken by government to tackle water availability and quality
- → Namami Ganga project
- → Jal Jeevan Mission
- → Atal Bhujal Yojana.
- → Water Act (1975).
- → National water mission.
- → Amrut Sarovar Scheme.
- → Institutions like: National River Boards, NGWA, CWC etc

Still further reforms are required.
- ↓ Monitoring of Eutrophication of water bodies
- ↓ Development of Sewage water treatment plants
- ↓ Ensure water harvesting practice Eg Grids in UK, Baoli in Delhi etc.

Taking such steps can ~~make~~ help India achieve "Har ghar Saaf Jal" deadline of Jal Jeevan Mission.

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per IPCC, 37% of permafrost of the Arctic region is lost to ocean water in summers since 1990. This highlights the alarming glacial retreat in the Arctic.

Major drivers of the retreat

1. Climate Change and global warming leading to ↑ in Earth's temperature

2. Amplified effect due to a phenomenon called "Arctic Amplification"

positive feedback loop.

↓ Albedo effect

↑ temperature

Latent heat released.

Melting of Snow

3. ↑ resource exploration in the region.

4. ↑ fishing and shipping routes in Arctic eg Arctic economic corridor by Russia.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Potential Impact on the ecosystem

1. Driving polar bears to extinction as ~~of~~ due to glacial retreats, difficult for them to hunt.

2. Issue of crowding in Walrus population on small areas of ice.

3. One of the 'n' climate tipping points identified by IPCC

4. Vast effects on
   - ENSO phenomenon
   - ↑ forest fires
   - flash flooding
   - Indian Monsoon
   - Heat waves and cold waves in US, Europe, Canada.

Thus, Arctic as a region must be protected at war footing to ensure sustainable future of the Earth.

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With launch of space tourism initiatives by private companies like SpaceX, Blue Origin etc; the science fictions are about to become a reality.

Space tourism: Going into space as tourism above the "Kárman line" i.e. ~100 Km above mean sea level.

Challenges associated

1

- Emergence of space race
- Additional sector contributing to Climate Change and global warming
- ↑ Inequalities, as all private companies are from the USA
- Ethical considerations associated with space tourism,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~Measures which can~~

- International No treaty dealing with space tourism
- Lack of experience, might cause death
  - Recent tragedy
  - Atomic explosion
- Tourism in space, but no taxes to other countries.

Measures which can be taken

1. Formulation of a space treaty, on lines of "Outer space treaty 1963", but in more detail.
2. Co-ordinated international efforts for space tourism ~~with~~ with no bias i.e. all countries negotiating as equals
3. Take steps ~~to prevent~~ for sustainable fuels and making the industry ~~and~~ green industry.

Following these measures can ensure sustainable space tourism.

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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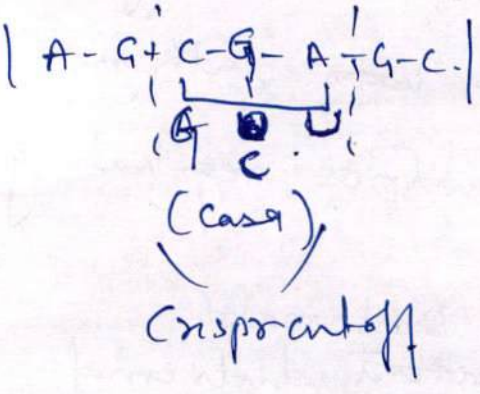
CRISPR - Cas 9 and CAR T cell are both moden solutions to ~~deal~~ deal with cancer.

Limitations of CRISPR Cas-9

1. Difficult to cover all the cancer cells in the tumour.



⇒ certain gene sequence ~~might~~ not related to tumour might get affected

2. It affects the cancer, not changes in the immune system itself.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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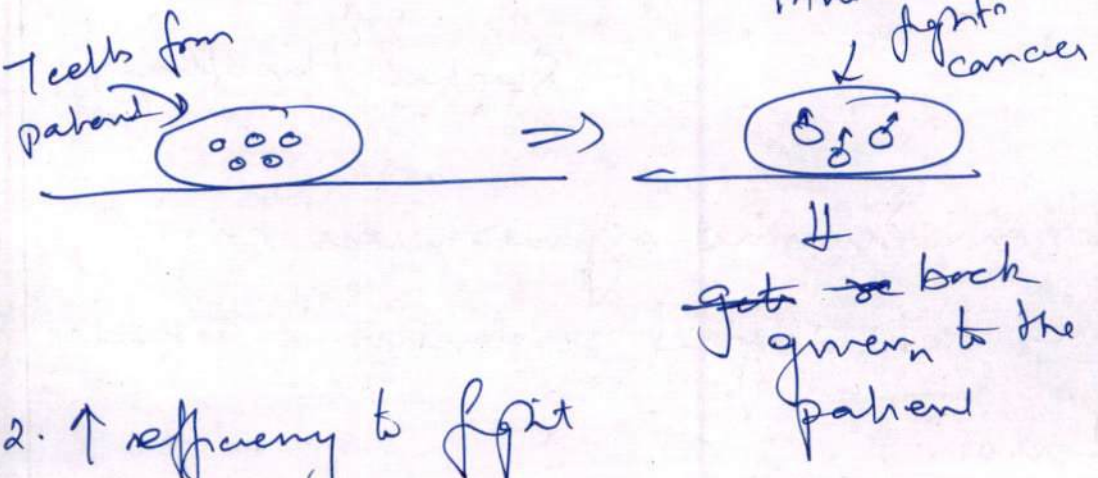
Positive of CAR-T (Chimeric Antigen Replace-Therapy)

1. Improves T-cell based immune system to directly attack the cancer cells.



2. ↑ efficiency to fight cancer

3. Less side effects as compared to Chemotherapy based on CRISPR.

Limitations
- Too expensive
- ↓ Accessibility
- Still not 100% effective.

Thus, CAR-T is definitely an improvement on Cas-9 CRISPR Technology.

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~Hea~~ "Technological revolution has given us tools and its in our hands to use them for evil or good"
— Stephen Hawkings.

Various extremist organisations have used technological revolution to spread terror.

1. ↑ use of misinformation and disinformation on social media to hurt security -

~~eg~~ European terror agency reports, Islamic State (IS) ~~ISIS~~ having ~20% of new recruits by social media.

2. Use of AI and deepfakes to increase polarisation in society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Use of cryptocurrency by organisations to demand ransom eg Amboori Gelatin case.

4. ↑ Lone wolf attacks, difficult to track sources of terror as organisations are using VPN's etc.

Way to tackle ~~the~~ such obstacle

1. Concerted international effort.
eg Interpol, early extraditions etc.

2. ~~tak~~ As social media does not have territorial boundaries. Thus, ↑ need for ~~con~~ collective efforts.

3. Formation of Multi-Agency-regional centres.

4. ↑ Monitoring of social media and Intelligence sharing among nations

Terrorism does not have any religion or identity. Thus, it is a danger of all, Concerted efforts at UNSC and other MLT's can help us tackle the menace.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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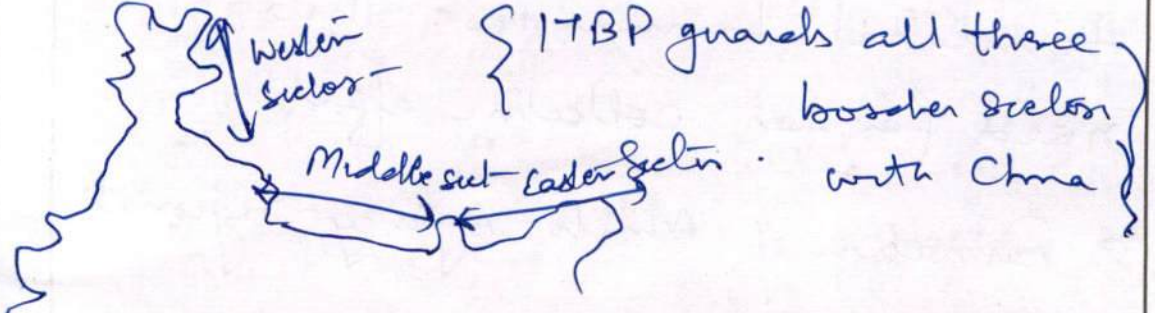
ITBP is Indo-Tibetian Border Police force as is given the responsibility to guard the Indo China boarder. It includes tibetian people as well and works under Ministry of ~~Home Affairs~~ Defence. ~~along with Ministry~~



Rising tensions with China across LAC and Easter sector has role of ITBP.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Role of ITBP in the regions

1. Helps BRO in building infrastructure.
2. Ensures local village gets the resources they need.
3. Protect borders from Chinese "Salami Slicing" 24X7.
4. Helps in protecting territorial integrity and sovereignty of India.

Limitations

→ poor equipments for cold weather especially in mountain sector

→ No food rations to the forces.

→ Poor of Chinese incursion warrants for of number of forces.

Thus providing ITBP with latest, modern equipments for monitoring and surveillance ~~and~~ can ensure better security management of India - China border.

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Land productivity and irrigation water productivity ~~and~~ are bothe methods to improve agricultural output of a given area.

Land productivity
- Ensuring Soil Health
- Sustainable cropping
- Multiple crops "Poly culture"
- Leguminous cropping.
- No tilling etc

Irrigation water productivity
- ↑ water input productivity
- Use methods like
  a) Micro-Irrigation
  b) Drip-Irrigation etc
- Abandoning field flooding, use of tubewells etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Need for shift from land productivity to irrigation water productivity

1. India's soil majorly spoiled by wrongful land productivity methods
   Eg. Overuse of Urea

2. Overuse of irrigation, causing depletion of ground water. As per NGWB; India's ground water is receding 0.4m / year.

3. Poor water use efficiency
   Eg. India : 5000 l / Kg of Rice
   China : 1200 l / Kg of Rice.

4. But due to issues like ↑ desertification, poor cropping practices (Monoculture) etc, there is a need ~~fo~~ to carry on both land ~~productivity~~ productivity and irrigation water productivity efforts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges in making shift

1. 52% of Indian agriculture is still rainfed.

2. Practices of Micro irrigation are unsustainable for small landholdings like in India.

3. No incentive for farmers and water bills of most agricultural regions are subsidized.

Reforms Required

- Boost FPO's, aggregation of land.
- Collaborate with Israel in Micro-irrigation practices
- ↑ coverage of schemes like PM KUSUM, Atal Bhujal Yojana etc

As per ~~National~~ Central Water Commission, India is heading towards a water crisis by 2050 (90% districts will be water stressed), Thus Irrigation water productivity is the need of the hour.

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Currently, India imports ~ 60% of its energy needs [IEA report]. Thus, energy security of India is dependent on its imports, which is a weak indicator.

Role of green Hydrogen in unlocking energy security of India

1. Currently 37% of India's energy needs are met by renewable sources: NITI Aayog report. Using this to create green hydrogen can lead to

a) Stable energy source.

b) No grid variations as it occurs in solar and wind sources.

2. Green Hydrogen: India can ~~as a pioneer~~ become a pioneer in this technology and ~~an~~ become a "net exporter" of energy.

3. Reduce impact on India's current Account deficit, improving fiscal strength.

4. Will boost productivity of other sectors, ↑ efficiency of energy in India.

Recently, Government of India has launched ~~Green~~ National Green hydrogen Mission, it can help India achieve energy goals in following way

1. Focus on production, consumption and export of Green Hydrogen.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. ↑ investment in the sector.
   ~ 70,000 cr for 2023 to be invest-
   -ted in this technology (Budget 2023)

3. ↑ sustainable energy export of India

4. Will help India achieve the Panchamrit.
   a) Net zero by 2070
   b) 50% of energy needs by renewable sources.

Lacunaes must be met / Reforms required

1. ↑ International cooperation in building and acceptance of technology based on H_2 fuel.

2. Power generators and Automobile Engines based on H_2 fuel must be innovated.

3. PLI Scheme in relation to green hydrogen can be launched.

Green hydrogen, Ethanol and Green Ammonia are promising technologies that can make India truly "Atma Nirbhar" for her energy needs.

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Post COVID and other reasons like taper Tantrum and Russia - Ukraine conflict, world is facing an inflation crisis. It has raised a question for countries to opt for a living wage rather than minimum wage.

Need for living wage.

1. ~~to~~. Minimum wages grow at ~ 4-5% per annum while inflation at current rate ~ 10% across the world. (IMF report).

2. Living wage will ensure protection

against inflationary crisis.

3. Would be based on basic services like health, Education prices along with retail inflation.

Benefits for adopters in India

1. Better social security.
2. Will counter Hunger and cyclical poverty in India.
3. ↑ Happiness Index in India
4. Better ~~ava~~ and quality access to health and education facilities
5. ↑ Standard of living
6. ↓ Multidimensional poverty in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Constraints in adoption

1. Inflation is different wrt to different regions.
2. Will require frequent updation.
3. RBI already takes step to control Inflation in (2-6%) range.
4. Administrative obstacles in determination of living wage.
5. Protest from Industrial unions.

Thus rather than adopting living wage government should focus on

- ↓ "imported Inflation" via ensuring energy security
- limit retail Inflation within (2-6% range)
- Ensure free basic facilities e.g. Education, Health, food (PMGKY)
- Periodic updation of minimum wages.

Following above measures can ensure a healthy Indian economy for the "Amrit Kaal" period.

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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" The first responsibility of every citizen is to question authority".

— Benjamin Franklin

Union budget, having such wide ranging effects on the society remains above ~~pub~~ meaningful public scrutiny in India. Although there are ways to ensure accountability ~~that~~ they do not get realised.

Mechanism for accountability	Reason for failure
1. Parliamentary discussions in Budget session.	Most of the budget is guillotined.

	Parliament only discuss two clauses of budget
2. Cut motions in the parliament	Due to whip procedure and related defections, the government ensures no cut motions are passed.
3. Public discussions in Budgetary process	Before budget formation, public meetings take place, but no public scrutiny post introduction of budget
4. CAG as auditor of government	Can only do post-mortem, not comp-troller but only auditor in real sense

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps to be taken

1. Involve public opinion in budgetary discussions till the parliament gets adjourned in the budget session.

2. Ensure Brazilian model of CAG by giving Comptroller power.

3. Remove guillotine and Kangaroo methods in budget clause by ~~discussion~~ clause discussion.

4. Remove whip prospects during the budget session, until and unless a cut motion is being voted upon.

Following above methods will ensure that India become a true economic democracy as well along with being a political and social democracy.

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Verghese Kurien led India's White revolution in Gujarat region and made India ~~k~~ world's largest milk producer from a milk deficient country.

Reasons of Issues in productivity of dairy animals

1. India dairy animals production has very low net productivity.

2. Climate Change and extreme weather events affecting productivity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Gross productivity is higher but due to lack of cold chain infrastructure, net productivity is less.

4. Low productivity of Indigeneous varieties. The nutritional value is better but volume is less.

5. Poor feed given to animals
- Adulterated feed
- Lacks nutrition etc.

Solutions to be taken

1. Hybrid varieties for better nutrition as well as more volume.

eg. Odisha Hybrid variety of cow developed by NAGB.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. PLI scheme for establishing cold chain infrastructure must be introduced.

3. Practices must be adopted to ↑ shelf life as Indian weather is already hot-humid unlike european nations.

4. ↑ awareness of feed given to animals

5. Better co-operatives must be encouraged other than Amul to use competition ~~eg~~ Nandini in Karnataka.

Following above steps can ensure India's white revolution becomes "ever-white" revolution.

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agriculture sector is the third largest contributor of CO_2 emissions post Industry and transportation. (Energy) Sector : (IEA) report.

Agriculture contributing to extreme weather events.

1. Overgrazing, unsustainable land management leading to ↑ landslides,

2. Livestock and burning of crop residue leads to ↑ in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

methane emissions and ground level ozone.

3. ↑ CO_2 emission by poor post harvest management, leads to decomposition of organic waste.

4. Strategy adopted under National Agriculture disaster management plan (NADM)

1. ↑ awareness for post harvest sustainable management.

2. ↑ awareness for ZNBF and sustainable agriculture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Use of crop residues in bio mass plants and ethanol production.

4. Ensure soil Health knowledge & Climate knowledge to farmers via "Meghdoot app" and "Soil Health card" schemes.

5. Preventing desertification via monitoring overgrazing and introducing soil conservation practices like

eg → Terrace farming
→ Contour bunding
→ Strip-alley farming
→ fertigation and mulching.

Thus, NADM is a step in right direction for India's National mission on sustainable agriculture and National action plan for Climate Change.

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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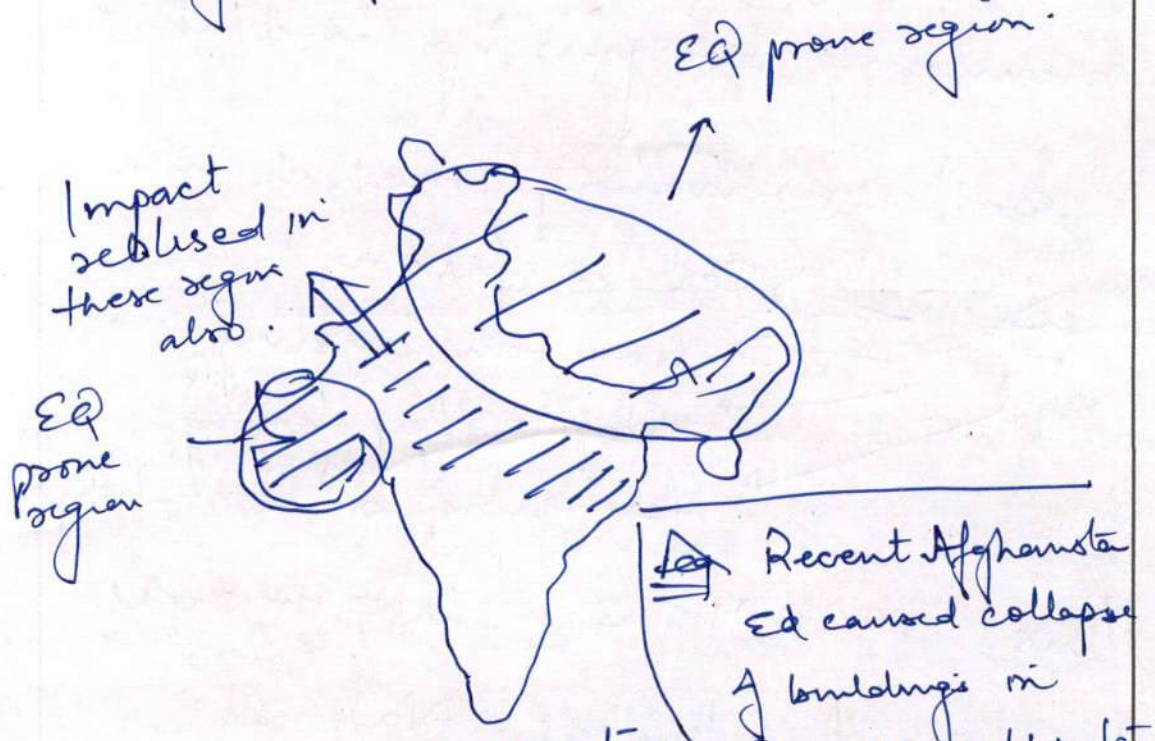
As per NIDM report, 59% of India's region is prone to Earthquake (EQ) with ~ 90% of them originating in the Himalyan fault.



Reasons for high Vulnerability
- Close to Epicentre
- dense population
- Zone-4 of BIS, EQ mapping
- Poor urban planning of regions JJ colonies etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Institutional measures to mitigate losses by (EQ).

1. ↑ NDRF hubs close to EQ prone regions.
2. Formulation of national Earthquake mitigation strategy.
3. ↑ focus on district level mitigation plans
4. Retrofitting of old buildings
5. Ensuring careful land use in Zone-4 and Zone-5 regions.
6. Reforming urbanization by ~~district~~ state level intervention in areas like Shimla, Nainital etc.

Certain gaps in strategy.

1. Poor awareness in local population.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Lack of proper connectivity to provide relief in various regions ~~of~~ Villages in Himachal Pradesh

3. Lack of co-ordinative measures between NDRF and district authorities

4. Outdated instruments with NDRF.

5. Outdated district disaster management plans.

Reforms Required

- Basic level training to locals. [80% of 1st responders are locals: NIDM]
- Modernize equipments and funds with NDRF
- Ensure co-ordination by mock drills
- Ensure relief availability of 3L water and 2400 Kcal / day.

Following recommendations of MC Mishra and JC Pant Committee can help India further tackle the menace caused by frequent Earthquakes

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nuclear fusion as a source of energy is a non-conventional source of energy. It initially needs more energy as input to reach its criticality. Once, criticality is achieved, Nuclear fusion offers great energy output while being a clean energy source.

Advantages of Nuclear fusion

1. Stable source of energy
2. No grid power variability is observed, unlike that in solar and wind sources

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. No production of any radioactive element.

4. End products are inert gases like Helium.

5. Plenty availability of Raw material ~~eg~~ Tritium, Deuterium.

6. No harmful effects of ~~a~~ raw material unlike nuclear fission

7. Less chances and minimal impact of failure of facility unlike Fukushima and Chernobyl disasters of nuclear fission.

Limitations in commercial Scale

1. Needs very sophisticated machinery and technology to achieve criticality

2. Huge level of investment is required

3. Heavy investment in R&D to achieve criticality.

4. ~~Uncontrol~~ Technology to safely store the energy is not yet developed.

5. Technology to ~~stably~~ use energy in uniform and stable manner is also not developed.

6. May create further inequalities and divide between the developed and developing world.

Thus, Nuclear fusion is a promising technology to meet world's energy demands without causing pollution but needs more participation of scientific community, funding and will of the political class.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PMLA is a statutory act which grant powers to bodies like CBI, NIA and ED to enforce prevention of money laundering.

It is generally enforced along with acts like.

FEMA NDPS UFIA Benami Property Act.

Efficacy of PMLA

1. Efficient because it grants apt powers to institutions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. It is based on Vienna and Palermo conventions against organized crimes.

3. Formed on guidelines given by FATF to prevent money laundering

Limitations causing ↓ in efficiency

1. No seperate police cadre under the act.

2. Scope for misuse. ED acting only against political opposition

3. Poor accountability mechanisms in the act.

4. failed in various cases — Vijay Mallya, Nirav Modi etc.

5. Need for an all encompassing act including provisions of:

a) Money laundering.
b) terror financing.
c) Drug trafficking etc.

Other reforms required

1. ~~Provide separate place~~ Establish a single authority to deal with PMLA act.

2. Ensure proper accountability for zero tolerance of misuse of the act..

3. Need Extradition treaties with various countries for effective implementation of the act.

Following above reforms India will ensure true enforcement of Vienna (1988) and Palermo conventions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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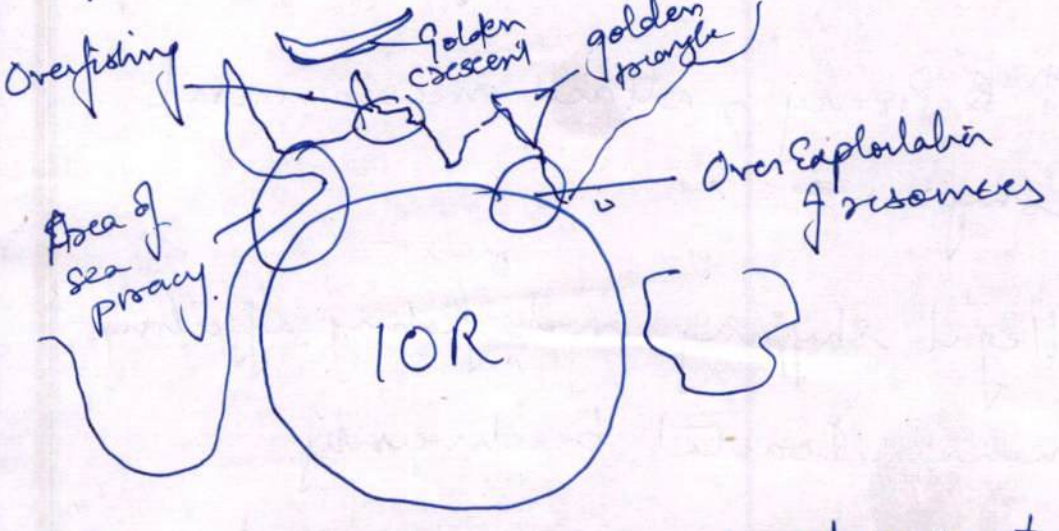
As per UNCTAD; ~60% of the world's trade pass through Indian ocean region. ~~and 50% of India's trade also~~ This has increased the inherent vulnerabilities of Indian Ocean region.



Security threats having direct impact on India's maritime border.

1. Influx of Insurgents
   - Mumbai 2008 attacks.
   - 1990's bomb blasts

2. ~~Drugs~~ Narcotics and psychotropic substance trafficking (Proximity to golden crescent)

eg NCB report : 70% of illegal drugs in India enter via western coast of Indian peninsula.

3. Human trafficking

eg Bonded Slavery in fishing vessels of Indian Ocean Region.

4. ↑ Piracy, attack on commercial ships.

5. Illegal shipping and over-fishing affecting India's Coastal biodiversity.

⟹ Strategy to deal with them

1. ↑ co-ordination between Navy and coastal guards police -

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Handing out fisherman ID to coastal population was a step in right direction

3. Establishing more checkpostas and outposts

4. ↑ surveillance via ~~drones~~, drones, cameras, AI etc. (CCTV's)

5. ↑ International cooperation against piracy and trafficking.

6. To counter threat due to environmental impact ~~eg~~ Tsunami, Cyclone, India must ↑ early warning centres, doppler radars and telemetry stations

~~following~~ MISSION SAGAR is also a step in ~~Add security~~ ~~taken~~ right direction.

Thus, following above strategy, India can better secure its maritime interests

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK